the magistrates, of all recognizances, examinations and deposi-tions which shall have been taken or lodged in the said Police Court until the same shall be delivered to the District Attor-ncy, or otherwise field in the proper office, according to law, may, or examinating the said of all other papers in the said Police on the case may be, and of all other papers in the said Police

shall return the same moment, those once, so so their office, the said of the same of the

45. The salary of the clerks appointed under this act shall be the same as now fixed by law, for the present Police Court clerks, and the same shall be paid to them in monthly payments.

46. The Police Justices shall have power to appoint, for the respective Coorts at which they may be assigned, such other clerical help, to be denominosed "assistant clerks," as shall be deemed to be recessary by the Board of Supervisors of said county, upon to be recessary by the Board of Supervisors, and their term of office shall be the same as the clerks aforesaid, subject to the same power of removal by the Board of Supervisors.

4. The officer of Clerk of Folice or Police Court Clerk, and of Supervisors, and their term of office when the same state clerks aforesaid, subject to the same power of removal by the Board of Supervisors.

4. The officer of Clerk of Folice or Police Court Clerk, and of Supervisors are now existing, are bereby abolished.

4. All soft and parts of soits, as well as all ordinances, inconsists the new with, are hereby repealed. oller.

istant herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER CCLXV -- An Act to incorporate the Turnversing the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District. Passed April 16th, of the Uri of Brockeyn, Easter of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enset as follows: Sucrion I. Charles Kiehl, Joseph Waiter, Henry Reinhardt, Jacob Hassinger, August Durasher, Henry Sungh, Frantz Seitz, H. M. Bennaudt, Peter M. Peterson, V. Lehnonin, Adelbh Wilson, Engelbert Schnepf, Peter Bertsch, Francis Wedeke, Jacob Gutmann, Max Braum, and such other persons as new are or hereafter shall become members of the Turnversin, of the City of Browleys, Eastern District, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name dorseasid.

District, are hereby constituted a near second corresponding to the second corresponding to the second constitution of physical education, and also to afford relief to the members thereof, in case of sickness or distress.

§ 3. The said corporation shall have power to prescribe rules and orders for the seneral government thereof, for the similar and explicition of its members, and for the election, time of service and duties of its officers.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of said association, on receiving its set of incorporation, to establish a free school for the education of such shides and explicit of the condition of such shides a say apply for admission to the same.

Incorporation, to establish a free scool for the establishment with children as may apply for admission to the saure.

§ 5. The soid corporation may purchase and hold real and permals was for their use and benefit, the annual income of which hall not at any time exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

§ 6. The said curporation shall present the general powers and esubject to the general powers and the subject to the general restrictions and liabilities contained in the third title of chapter eighteen of part first of the Revised states. datutes.
§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINE-PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Bays the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Woon of this city from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no emocration in the second of the prosest.

Bayn, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Woon & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make an application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white, my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has resumed its instinal color, and I believe were set and glower than it has been before for twenty-five years. I have now sixty years old, my good wife, at the age of hity-two, I sewed it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assumed that whisever will rightly use it, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and an known to nearly every one here and in the adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name at tached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myseld. I am, truly yours.

Baltimong, Jan. 23, 1858.

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Baltinorie, Jan. 23, 1858.

Frof. Woon—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortane to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of yellow fever in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My bair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a tressure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Brazg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Oethodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

WM, DYER.

BROOKFILLD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1863.

Prof. Wooth—Dear Sir. Having mode a trial of your Hair Restorstive, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been trobled from any childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray to its original color. I have used no other stride with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The RESTORATIVE is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, medium and smail; the small holds half a pint, and retail for \$4\$ per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent up reportion than the small, and retails for \$2\$ per bottle; the

o per cottee.
O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Ralling Establishment), and No. 114 Market et., St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good Bruggisten Fance Voods Dealers.

New-York Daily Tribune

AGRICULTURAL.

FACTS FOR FARMERS XI. STACKING .- In England, where, for a certainty, there is no lack of means to build barns, and where the climate is quite as humid at harvest-time as it is here, there is a vast amount of grain put up in stacks, and it is contended that there is less loss upon the average of grain stacked than upon grain stored in barns. In this country, there is an anxiety on the part of farmers to have barn room enough to store everything, and stacking is considered wasteful. And so it is, as stacking is generally done, but it need not be so; the fault is in the stackers, not in the system.

In England, a farmer has a permanent stack-yard, with forms, or foundations upon which to build the stacks, and these are often made of stone pillars, capped with flat stones to prevent rate and mice from limbing up and getting into the grain. Here, a few brush, old rails, poles, old straw, or a few loose stones may be placed under the grain or hay, and often the stacks are built right upon the ground, and we have seen a thickness of two feet of the bottom of stacks frezen together so firmly that the hay or grain could not be got at until after a thaw, and then only is a very poor condition. The tops are frequently built equally faulty; and we have seen a stack where the lazy lou who built it clung to the pole and pressed the hay down around it to such a degree that water settled in the cavity and penetrated down through the center to the very foundation. We have seen wheat-stacks so faultily built that the buts of bundles on the outsidwere higher than the tops, serving as conductors of water to the center; and we have seen hundreds of such badly-built stacks upon the prairies coated with

green during a warm September rain.

With so many evidences of wastefulness in stacking. it is not to be wondered at that American farmers are prejudiced against the system, and only adopt that plan of storing grain when compelled by necessity. Yet we must advocate stacking in an economical point of view. Stacks of hey or grain, well built, will keep, with an amount of waste absolutely less than the interest of the money that barn shelter would cost. Whatever the size of a stack, a hen's egg should be taken as the model of form, the top end up, which should be mad to shed rain as perfectly as the roof of your own house The most perfect made of doing this is to take straw or long, coarse grass, and commence at the lower part of the taper, and thrust a little handful at a time into the stack urtil you encircle it, leaving the long ends hanging straight downward, and then put in another course a little above, lopping over the first one, and a on to the top, tying the apex to a little stick thrust into the top, making, with two or three hours' work, s

thatch that will preserve the stack for years. We have seen the thatching of a stack made some what as tassel fringe is made, by twisting the long hay into a twisted hay-repe on the ground, until enough was made to cover the stack-top, the whole being rolled up in bundles as large as a man could carry up a builder when it is newound and pinned to the stack. This more work, as d only better when there is danger of the thatching blowing out when put on in the manner first described; and that difficulty can be obviated by drawing hay-ropes or cords of twine around each course

After the stack of hay has settled, if it is found that the stacker did not allow enough for the settling, and the hulge comes down too pear the ground, take a hay halfe and cut away enough to give the stack its proptag-chane. If a mittake has been made to a grain

stack, it cannot so well be remedied. Always remember that a well-formed stack will be, after it has settled smaller at the bottom than it is a few feet above. In a stack of six tune, there should be room enough for a man to lay down under the buige and be well sheltered

from a shower. In building ricks, or long stacks, the same rule as to form should govern the builder as in building around stacks, so that looking at the end we should see the same egg-shape; and in building ricks or stacks of sheaves, the secret of success is keeping the middle full, so that the buts of all the sheaves are a third lower than the tops. Such a stack will always shed

There is no doubt that hay or grain may be put up in stack much greener than in a barn, with perfect safety, and if we make a hollow stack, as is sometimes done in England, by setting up four poles, three feet spart at bottom and joined at top, we could stack our hay as soon as it was what we now consider half-cured. This country, as a general thing, has a good deal yet to learn of the art and economic value of stacking hay and grain.

BEES AND BEE-HOUSES,-There is no fact that we have printed or can print that is more a fact than thisthe less a farmer bothers himself with patent hives and bee palaces, and the less he tries to counteract nature in the management of his beer, the better he will be off. All bee-houses, where bees are expected to live in or e large family, are just as foolish in principle as it would be to expect a city of ten thousand men to live barmoniously with one woman, and we don't know of a patent bee-hive that should not be classed with the patent safe," or any other patent contrivance for getting morey out of the pockets of a humbugged public. The latest of these patent gull-traps is offered as the recent invention of the family of writers on "beekeeping," for which the public are asked to pay him more than the public will ever profit by his patent, which may be for a hive new in form, but old in principle, which is to have the comb all fastened in movable frames, lying together like the leaves of a book. or like the books in a case, and each one movable without disturbing the other leaves of comb. This same plan was publicly recommended long years ago in The Albany Cultivator, as something new; but the writer afterward discovered that it was an old thing in England, and, of course, it is not worthy of a patent now, and the patentee not worthy of compensation as the inventor, even if it proves a good thing, which is yet to be proved. Until it is fully proved to be worthy of introduction, not only into large prairies, but upon every farm, we shall continue to rank it with all the patent bee-hive family.

It may be laid down as an almost incontrovertible fact that the more simply bee-hives are constructed, the better they will satisfy their tenants. The largest and most successful bee-keepers in this country, among which we instance M. Quinby, in this State, Judge Fishback, in Ohio, and W. R. Todd, in Indiana, find the more simply, that is the more naturally, they treat their bees, the more successful they are. Probably the best form of bee-hive that can be

contrived is made of boards, cut to give a clear space inside to receive one box one foot square in the clear space interior of it, and two boxes of onefourth each of the dimensions of the above, that is, six inches wide, six inches high, twelve inches long. The case to contain these boxes we would make just like a little chest, tight and strong, of rough boards, with lock and hinges on the lid. Set this on end, and fit in the boxes to slide as neatly as the drawers of a cabinet, taking care that there is not an ota of vacant space anywhere big enough for a small ant to crawl in. Of course the stuff must be steam-seasoned, or kiln-dried in the most perfect manner, and the end of the boxes next to the door should be of stout glass, and if the under side is not left open it must be made movable, so as to open easily, to get the swarm and honey out. When the boxes are put in the case, bore six holes about three eighths-inch diameter into the lower part of the large box for the bees to enter, and place a lighting board ust even with the holes. Bore a two-inch hole into the upper part of the large box, and cover it on the inside of the box and on the outside of the case with wire gauze, fine enough to keep out ants and other insects, for a ventilation. Bore inch holes through into both of the upper boxes, and cover in the same way, and bore four one-inch sized holes from the lower to each of the upper bexes for passages for the bees. We prefer to place these holes in each corner of the upper boxes, bu that is not very important. When the swarm is firs: put in, these holes must be closed by tin slides, or by reversing the boxes, to prevent the bees from making their breeding-comb in them. After the lower box is nearly full, then open the passages to the upper boxes, and if the bee-pasture is good, the workers will soon fill them with honey, when they may be removed and empty ones inserted. At any time all the operations of the bees can be witnessed by opening the coor of the case without disturbing the bees or being disturbed by

A great deal has been said about the necessity, or account of ventilation, of making hives open at the bottom. In reply to this, let men think that bees in a wild state prosper well in the hollow of a tree where there s but one small hole for entrance of the bees or ventilation, and that open-end hives, standing on a bench are often cemented fast to it, and sometimes holes left, as we have directed, for ventilation, are sealed up as closely as though air was poison to the inmates of the

HIVING BEES - We have lately read a very sensible elan for hiving a swarm of bees. Watching them as they came from the hive, and seeing where they were gathering to settle on a tree, the owner put a large weolen-yarn steeking on a pole, and thrust it up through the limbs, and immediately the bees began to alight upon it and were soon all clustered, when he gently owered the pole to a table which the good wife had prepared while he held the swarm, and then placing he hive over the bees, the pole was withdrawn from the stocking, and in five minutes they went to werk cleaning out their new house.

The next day, the "woman folks" hived a swarm in the same way without any man to assist.

ORCHARD-GRASS -The grass known in this country as orchard grass, and in England as cocksfoot, is the Dactylus glomerata, a most excellent kind for grazing, growing most common in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and less common in most of the other grass-growing States. We say grass-growing States, for strictly speaking the cotton States are not so, not withstanding the planters are always grumbling about being overran with grass. It is, however, an annual that troubles them most, and in all those States very little grass-seed is sown to produce a crop. either for hay or pesture. For both purposes, the orchard-grass is good, but most especially for grazing, every kind of stock sating it readily and thriving well open it, and it produces equally well good milk, beef, butten or wool, and it throws up a new growth after being fed off rather more readily than any other that we know of. It probably obtained its name on account of its readiness to grow in orchards as well as more open ground; and it is not inclined to run out in any tuation where it once gets good root, though as easily subdued by plowing as timothy, and it is better than that to mix with clover, because it ripens more nearly at the same time with the clover. For pasture, we would mix orchard-grass with several other sorts.

LONGEVITY OF MULES.-We have numerous reports f mules attaining the age of forty, fifty or sixy years, and Col. Middleton of South Carolina state I some years ago that he had one at work on his plantation eighty years old; and we have seen an account of a mule Ireland, certified to have been at work since 1707 making him over one hundred and fifty years old. This is, of course, a very uncommon age, but we are satisfied hat, with proper usage, mules would commonly attach to about forty years, being serviceable to the last, and this should be counted as one of their elements of value.

Thangelasting Cons .- We believe there is not

sofficient browledge among farmers of the value of transplanting corn, and of the fact that it can be done with as much case as cabbage can be fransplanted. It would be valuable for every one who wished to raise early react ng care for his own eating or for sale, because the corn could be started in frames so as to give it three or four weeks the start of corn planted the usual way. It would be valuable also in the field where hills are missing, as surplus stalks could be drawn from growing bills to supply missing ones. The eafest way to do is to make up a mixture of cow-dring, leam and water, of the consistence of thick porridge and dip the roots in it se they are taken from the ground with a transplanting trowel, and carried in this to their place, where, being carefully set, and shaded if it is surny with a bush or some artificial shade stuck in the ground, they will be almost certain to live and grow. Like all transplanting, it is best done when the soil is

Moles. - We rever see an account of a " new moletrap" without wishing the inventor might get his own fingers caught in it. It is a great pity that farmers cannot learn that moles are one of the good things that Providence has bestowed upon them-that they do not destroy seeds and plants, but the insects that are great peets to the farm and garden.

thing, upon Long Island in particular, that land is grown with wheat, rye or oats, not for the crop, but solely to protect the grees or clover which it is desirable to seed the land with. Sometimes corn-ground is put in small grain at considerable trouble for the purpose of seeding it to grass or clover, the grain crop not being considered an object, as it is, compared with other crops, not a profitable one. We presume such farmers rever think, because they never heard, that they could just as well sow their grass-seed among the Indian corn as among the wheat or rye stalks, and that one would serve as a shade for the young plants just

as well as the other. Where it is intended to seed corn-land, care must be taken in the last working of it to leave the surface as level and smooth as possible; then sow the seed and harrow with a light, fine-toothed one-horse harrow both ways, or else rake between the hills where the barrow teeth do not touch, with a hand iron-tooth

mon in all the Esstern States, we would pluck the ears when ripe and leave the but-stalks standing till Spring, and then roll them down. If the corn is cut up by the ground, the stube may be rolled or besten down in the Spring; and if there are any spots where the grass-seed did not take well, they may be resown and harrowed, raked or bushed.

There is probably no way in which land can be chesper or better seeded than by sowing the seed among corn; and a good mixture will be found to be composed, of clover five pounds, red-top one peck, timothy one and a half pecks, per acre, and if for pasture we would add four or six quarts of orchard grass, and we would not take any pains to level the surface. In the Spring we would sow at least a bushel of plaster per scre, and we are sure that land can be changed from corn to grass quicker, easier, and more certain, in this way than in any other.

Insect collectors will find the following method of killing the insects they wish to preserve, one of the most convenient of any they have ever tried. Dis-solve as much cyanide of potash in a small vial of water as it will hold in solution, and keep it tightly corked, and it will always remain in good order for use. When you catch a fly, moth, insect of any kind, or a beautiful butterfly that would be injured in fluttering, dip a needle point in the solution and pick your captive just under the wirg or into the vital parts of the body, and see how quick and calmly they will lay down and die. Some large or hard-to-kill insects may require more than one stab to make them die peaceably. This solution is used by scientific entomologists in making their collections.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS. Copied from our Latest Exchange Papers.

ATTEMPT TO ABBUTT THREE SLAVES .- On Monday het our naually quiet community was thrown into the most intense excitement by the confirmation of a report which had been previously circulated, without obtaining much credence, that a white man named George Heward, alias Jack Harrison, had abdusted from their masters three elawer: a negro man named Albert, belonging to Mr. P. N. Leving, and two girls, named Betty and Eller, the property of Mr. R. W. Ogden.

The general accredited particulars and facts, ascersince from reliable sources, are as follows

On last Saturday, the white man—who has been here but a few weeks—and Albert were seen to deposit in a shiff which had been built by them, and was at the time lying in the river near Mr. Robt. Strange's a large tool cheef, a seine, and other articles proparatory to leaving. The boat being thus prepared and furnished with such articles as were necessary to the prosecution of a river voyage, the three negroes and Harrison entered and embarked from near the bridge, for Canada, as one of the negroes was heard to say when arrested. The stream being a very circuitous and crooked one, and Harrison getting drunk and turning back about six miles, they were enabled to make but little progress toward their destination, until they were brought to a halt a few miles this side of Brown's Lock, on Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, by Messrs. Elihu Jenkins and Wash. Steward, who passed and met them going down the river.

Passing them, in order the better to secure their ob-Passing them, in order the better to secure their object, they turned and commanded the fugitives to hait and give themselves up, when the skiff containing them was rowed toward shore. Messre Jenkins and Steward promptly followed suit, and by dint of hard licks well put in, gained the shore a little in advance of the skiff of Harrison and the negroes, and just in time to reach the point to which they were siming, as of the sk ff of Harrison and the negroes, and just in time to reach the point to which they were siming, as they landed. At this juncture Albert raised a double-barreled gun, which was in their sk ff, but before he could execute his design, Steward seized him by the collar and proceeded to the him.

Meantime the white man left the skiff, in which the two negro women—who had before been concealed under blarkets—still remained, and advanced toward Stewart with a drawn bowie knife, but was rapulsed.

by Mr. Jerkins, who presented a cocked guo, and told him if he did not desist he would shoot him, when Harrison went back to the skiff, and immediately lowed out into the river, deeptte the orders of Meesrs. Jenkins and Stewart to surrender or be shot. As soon as the bow of the boat was turned up the river and a stark shot could be had so as not to endanger the as the bow of the boat was turned up the river and a mark shot could be had, so as not to endanger the lives of the girls, who had not yet gone ashore, Mr. Stewart shot at Harrison five times, first discharging singly the contents of both barrels of a shot-gun and then three shots from a Colt's repeater, all of which failed to take effect. Harrison then gained the opposite shore and made his escape from his pursuers. The two nearo girls thus left in charge of the skiff were without trouble arrested, and together with Albert were brought to town and lodged in jail on Monday expanse.

Menday evening.

Menday evening.

Meantime a company of ten or twelve men was

Meantime a company of ten or twelve men was formed here, who armed themselves and proceeded on horseback in search of Harrison. The number was considerably increased when they arrived on the ground by persons living along the river and in the neighborhood of Mr. Jrs. Fords into whose bottom field be bad made his seeage. Diligent search was instituted for him until dark, when the party abandared the project for the night and returned home, reaching town about 9 o'clock.

Yesterday, while an effort was being made to get a large sum subscribed to offer as a reward for his apprehension, the welcome news was brought to town that three young men, Mr. James Heard and the Messrs. Cherry, had captured Harrison on Mondayinght about 12 o'clock, near Mr. Stevers s, or his way to this place. Never in our life have we heard of such a state of feeling in this community as then prevailed among our cinners. Many were at the highest pitch of excitement, and all manifested a feverish arrively to see the 'villain,' 'fiend, 'highwayman,' &c. Some advised the summary administration in the such proposed to the summary administration in the subscribe and the summary administration in the subscribe and the summary administration with larger was higher the fallers at here. feverish arriety to see the "villain," fiend, "high-wayman," &c. Some advised the summary administration of just ce by lynching the fellow; others, with more propriety and love of order, counseled coolness and deliberation and a fair and equitable administration of the laws of the State, at the proper time and by the legally constituted authorities.

Herrison soon arrived, and was with considerably more order and quiet than might have been expected, conducted into the Court. House where Mesers, Justice Barnham, J. C. Walkins, P. Himse and Juc. H. Graban intreated the incurrence and eached craw to be any

intreated the immenie and excited crowd to be gainly of no act of violence, but permit the offender to make a fair trial by one course of law. It was evident from

the loud and prelonged cheers with which the isw; and order remarks of those gestiemen were greeted, that there was not the most remote danger of our bereta-tiefers law abiding and peace-towing community being the scene of a dispraceful and law iese mob. There were probably eight or ten persons who advocated the summary punishment of the culprit; but we are satisfied their sober, second thought will indores the curse pursued as the only one consistent with is w and good order, and the reputation of the county and town, and indeed the only one at all consistent with the ends of justice.

instice.

After warrants were duly issued, the prisoner was adjudged guilty of five charges made against him—three of abducting slaves, one of having in his possession counterfeiting tools, dues, &c., and another of felony—and held to ball in the sum of \$10,000—\$2,000 for each—in default of which he was committed to the same the final trial at the next term of the iail to await his final trial at the next term of the

Crimical Court, in February next. [Bowling Green (Va.) Gazette, 11th.

CANADA BANK ROBBERS .- As we announced on Canada Bank Robbers.—As we abrounced on Saturday, a very serious defalcation has taken place in one of our banks during the past week. The facts of the case are as follows: John Monkhouse, the assistant teller in the Bank of Montreal, was absent from husiness on Thurrday last; his absence, however, did not give rise to ary suspicion, he having been complaining of ill health the day before. During the evening it was found that he was not at his place of residence. This at once gave rise to suspicion, and led to the discovery that there was a definiency of \$13,199.

\$13,179.

Introducte information was given to the police. On inquiry being made it was found that he had left by one of the trains of the night previous. It was at first supposed he had gore to Detroit, as a portion of his baggage was checked through to that place; this, however, was not discovered until the night train had left. Mr. Sadlier was on the train going West, and was at once telegraphed to follow on to Detroit.

He did so, but on his arrival found that the truck sent there contained nothing but bricks, and that the

sent there contained nothing but bricks, and that the party had not gone West. On Saturday morning the residence of Monkhouse and his father was searched. No less than \$8,112 was found in different parts of the premises, and the father of the delinquent was at once arrested, and is now in Jail awaiting further

On Saturday the police received such information On Saturday the police received such information as makes their course perfectly clear, and there is no doubt that the fugitive will ere long be arrested. The money was composed entirely of bills of the Montreal Bank. The abstraction of them took place on Wednesday afternoon after business hours. The bottom of the box in which the bills are placed was tilled up with waste nearly to make it any art full.

day afternoon after business nows. In coston of the box in which the bills are placed was filled up with waste paper, to make it appear full.

The fugitive is a Scottaman, about thirty years of age, and is of a quiet and retiring disposition. No reason can be assigned for his committing such a crime. He was not in debt, did not gamble, nor was te at all disripated. He has always been looked upon as a most exemplary member of society: and why he should be tempted to commit a crime like this, puzzles those who are best acquainted with him.

He seems to have taken every precaution to evade the police, and to have laid his plans with the most consummate tact, but nevertheless, nothing will avail—he must inevitably be detected and arrested. Telegrams have been forwarded to the leading money and excharge brekers, both East and West, so that he will be met by diffiulties on all sides, should he attempt to excharge the bills for gold, or bills on other banks. (Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator, Aug. 14.

tempt to excharge the bins for gold, or bins of other banks. [Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator, Aug. 14.

Arrest of a Post Office Theef-Extessive Largeries of Valuable Letters. — Yesterday morning, a young man named Benno Benjamin, formerly an agent for The Union National Democrat, was arrested on a charge of robbing the Post-Office. A delivery clerk tamed I. J. Howard observed him opening the letters. Howard called the attention of C. B. Smith, another clerk, to the fellow. The two then gave information to Cept. Bradley of the matter, and he put a man on the scent. A deony letter was placed in Parsons & Farlin's box, which he had been robbing, and yesterday he called for it. He was informed that it belarged in another box (the letter being placed in it merely to "spot" him). He was then traced to the Franklin House. Capt. Bradley at once set a guard round the house, and took every messure to defeat him.

On Tuesday morning he got a letter out of Parsons & Farlin's box, containing a draft, drawn in their favor, on B. W. Phillips, banker. He went back to the Franklin House, where he boarded, called for a pen and irk, and went up to his room, where it is supposed he indorsed it. He presented it for payment, but it was at once detected as a forgery, and he bolted, leaving the draft. Previous to presenting the draft he tore up the letters in his room, and threw them out of the wirdow. A remnant of one, directed to Michael Boyle, was found underneath the window. Yesterday mersing a warrant was got out for him by Commissioner Magill, and he was arrested.

He is known to have robbed five boxes—Parsons & Farlin's Michael Doyle's, G. Pottgierser's, Nathan Jacksen's, and A. C. Oertel's. The evidence in most of these cases seems to be limited only by the patience and skill of the officers in restoring, by the "pasting process" the latters themselves from half a peck of freely-tore free ment, picked up in the alley beneath Benjamin's window.

It is a teak compared to which a Chinese puzzle of the most puzzle of the most puzzle o

ing in his countenance, which seems crime.

to second any suspection of such a crime.

He had upon his person when arrested the following professional card: "B. Berjamin, Agent for The Naprofessional card: "B. Berjamin, Agent for The National Democrat, Chicago, Ill."

and National Democrat, Chicago, Ill. professional card: "B. Berjamin, Agant for The Notice ternal Umon and National Democrat, Chicago, Ill."
He was brought before the United States Commissioners, J. Magill and P. A. Hoyne, in Larmon block, by whom a hearing was held, United States District-Attorney Fitch representing the prosecution.

The cases already made out against Benjamin are five in number, for each of which he has been held to bell. (Chicago Press.

BLOODY MURDER IN CORR, GA. - The editor of Th Broody MERCER IN COSE, GA.—Insection of Augusta Despatch writes from Marietta, Aug. S. A horrible tragedy was perpetrated at Powder Springs on Wednesday last. A Mr. Duncan was killed by Mr. Lingo, his brother-in-law, in a most cold-blooded and fiendish manner. Duncan ran away with Lingo's and fiendish manner. Duncan ran away with Lingo's sister, about three months age, and married her, at which Lingo threatened to kill him; and on the day the fatal deed was committed, he publicly avowed his purpose, and started in pursuit of him about the village. Duncan aveided him, and saked the bystanders not to let Lingo reach him, as he had threatened to take his life. But Lingo persisted and followed him up, with a drawn aword-cane, when Dunlap, finding that he could not get away from him, fired a pistol at him. A scuttle then ensued, in which Duncan was that he could not get away from him, fired a pistol at him. A scuffle then ensued, in which Duncan was thrown down, when Liego stabbed him several times, causing his death in a few seconds. Lingo is in jail in Marietta, chained, and the jail is guarded."

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM IN MINNESOTA.—On Friday afternoon of week before last, there appears to have been a terrible hail storm in different parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. At Mantorville, in Dodge County, Minnesota, the heavens were fearfully black just before the storm. The average width of the storm was four or five miles. It was such a visitation as has never before been known there. After the first dash of hail, there fell genuine cakes of ice of the greatest of hill, there fell genuine cakes of ice of the greatest cannity, hundreds of which measured ten inches in circumsterence, and weighed from one-haif to three-quarters of a pound each. A great part of the stones were of this size during the entire storm, which instead about infeen minutes. about tifteen minutes.

The effect of such a storm cannot be fully described. The effect of such a storm cannot be fully described. As it approached, men, women and children retreated for safety. Horses and cattle ran wildly through the streets, seeking protection and shelter. The wind driving with violence from the north-west, the stores were dashed through the windows of every house baving any exposed. Nearly all the glass on the north-side of all the buildings in town was broken out, and a large quantity on the west. One hundred and farly five pales were broken in the Hubbell House alone.

But not only glass and sash were thus mercilessly But not crly glass and sash were thus marchessiy shivered, but in many places the stones were forced through the roofs of the houses. Young pigs and chickens were laid out, and cattle most unmercifully bruised. At Concord the house of Mr. Pyle was unrouted by the wind. The crops in many places over which the storm passed, are completely runed for the places the damage was less severe. As yet we can make no estimate of the entire amount of damage done. But passing as it did over a densely we can make no estimate of the entire amount of damage done. But passing as it did over a densely settled and well improved portion of our county, it must be great. Many individual farmers have lost nearly their entire crops. We have heard it stated that there were stones which fell in the storm which measured 12 inches in circumference, and weighed one pound each, and we have no reason to doubt the truth of it.

A BLOODTHIRSTY WRETCH.—The Enter (Ala.)

Whip has been recently informed by a gentleman from Arkaness that John Bass, who was notorious in that part of Alabams some two to dive years ago, was harged in that State about three months ago for murdering and robbing a tax collector. While on the galdering and robbing a tax collector. While on the ows he confessed that after leaving Alabama he leave much that after leaving the much that the state of the stat dered three men for their money. Bass mindered begre in Thecologies Courty some three years and but escaped punishment by charging the vocas t Phokens, where he waipped snother to ceath, and

ALL AROUT A MOCKING BIND, WHICH IS PROUGHT INTO COURT.—Two years ago, a man named Conger brong; a valuable mocking bur from New-Oricans to this city, and gave it in charge to his father. Subsequently, the elder Clinger, falling out with his subsequently, the elder Clinger, falling out with his subsequently, the elder Clinger, falling out with his subsequently, the son, and & after awhile, to keep it from the father-in law, gave it to a man named Walman, on Western row. The bird was passed from one to another, as the various members of the family feel out by the way. The father finally got track of the songester, and went after it, but the daughter-in-law had been too fast for him and carried off the prize Herbeen too fleet for him, and carried off the prize. Het self and husband then reported that the bird hadded and as an evidence produced a head and some feath ets, which were shown to the neighbors as belonging to the "poor, dear, dead and gine. The same night, however, on which the bird was said to have taken its flight to the spiritual bird-kingdom, Yager sold a meching bird to a friend, but whether it was the same member of the feathered tribe in dispute, or not, was a meaning the same member of the feathered tribe in dispute, or not, was

a question.

The con asserted that it was, and replevined the bird and yesterday the whole family appeared before Justice Harris, and tretufied. The bird, too, was brought into Court, and whistled and sung, and macked the lawyers, quite in contempt of all rules or legal tribunals. The father contradicted the son, and he in turn the father in giving their testimony. The ron-in-law and his wife both swore that the bird in Court was not the bird in controversy, but that the original had actually died wile in their possession. The bird sold by them, Yager stated he had purchased for four dollars, of a mysterious individual, whom he happened to meet of a dark night in Walnut street. Other witnesses testified that they thought the bird in Court was the one brought to this city by Clinger. It had the same peculiar tail, the feathers, head, neck, and general appearance. And all the while, the bird kept up a continual chatter, as though endeavoring to harmonize the dispute.

The magistrate was puzzled. It was his first bird one since be assumed the honors, and there were no precedents in the books. As the son-in-law and his wife, however, both swore positively to the death of the original bird, he gave judgment for the bird, and assessed the value at \$5.50. So Clinger retained possession under his replevin writ, and paid the judgment and cests, which amounted to \$17. As the bird was valued at \$50, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and carried off his songeter in triumph. The son asserted that it was, and replevined the

and carried off his songeter in triumph.

REMARKABLE CURE OF a LUNATIC. - Dr. Thayer, on

REMARKABLE CORE OF A LENATIC.—Dr. Thayer, on Thursday, performed a surgical operation on a lunatic. The man was thrown from a wagon about five years since, fracturing his skull against a tence stake, the injury brigging on violent derangement, which became permanent. He was taken to the Lunatic Asylum, where he remained a considerable time, until he was discharged as incurable, and finally remanded to the jail of this county, where he has remained during the last twelve months. His wife engaged the services of Dr. Thayer to attempt the cure of her unfortunate husband. After examining cure of her unfortunate busband. After examining the case, Dr. Thayer found a portion of the skull much depressed, and resolved to remove it. On en-tering the cell with his assistants for that purpose, on friday, the man become greatly energed, and poured out volleys of execrations on Dr. Thayer, as though he was aware of the business he came on. At the order of jailor Frazee, the lunatic laid down on his bed, when he was immediately confined, and copious doses of chloroform administered, until he became perfectly insensible. The depressed portion of the shull arming a nicee a little smaller than a quarter dollar. ly insensible. The depressed portion of the shull is trining a piece a little smaller than a quarter dollar, which had been pressing on the brain was then taken out, and found to have thickened considerably on one side. The head was then bound with a bandage saturated with water, and the patient left to recover from his stuper. On Saturday morning he awake, arose from his bed, and walked up and down the room, perfectly rational. He complained that the bandages, which for some reason that he did not understand, had been put on his head, hurt him, and asked the attendant if they might be loceened. As soon as relieved from the pressure, he the bandages, which for some reason tage he do not understand, had been put on his head, hurt him, and asked the attendant if they might be loosened. As soon as relieved from the pressure, he lay down on his hed and fell asleep. On his again awakening, he was asked if he would like his wife to ree nim. She had a child a few days before the accident, and he now expressed a doubt whether she would be able to get out of bed. On her entering, he was astonished to find her so well after her recent illness, and feared that her health would suffer from exposing herself so early. He asked after the child and wished to see it, but was put off with lan evasive answer until it was considered advisable to explain matters to him. He then commenced talking of things that happened five years ago as it having occurred but yesterday. It was a long time before he could be made aware of the fact of his long illness and treamity, and when at last convinced of it, stated that he had no recollection of anything other than a misty kind of dream about his being sick. He recommended his wife to go home to her friends until he was well, as her stay in Cleveland would be expensive, and talked perfectly rational on other subjects. He is now in a fair way of recovery and will probably do well, unless infilammation. on other subjects. He is now in a fair way of recovery, and will probably do well, unless inflammation should supervene. [Cleveland Herald, Aug. 9.

GREAT FLOOD IN THE CEDAR RIVER, IOWA.— Owing to continued and beavy rains, which com-metered early in July, the Cedar River in Iowa has risen to an unprecedented hight, and a gereral over-flow of its banks is the disacrous consequence. A vest amount of damage has been done to

other property.

Some 800 feet of the embankment of the Mississipp Some 800 feet of the embankment of the Mississipp and Missouri Railroad, which crosses the Cedar River a little west of Mescow, have been washed away, which has interrupted the transit of freight over the roal, though the passenger trains continue to make connections by means of ferry-boats and connecting on each side of the river. Merchants, grain dealers on each side of the river. on each side of the river. Membants, grain dealers and others thereabouts are in great tribulation on account of the detention of their goods, grains, &c.

At last accounts the river was falling, and it is hoped that in the course of a few weeks the railroad will be repaired and put in readiness for the transmission of freight.

we learn that at, and in the neighborhood of Cedar Rapids, great damage has been done. It is estimated that 25,000 acres of farming land has been submerged between Cedar Rapids and the Cedar River—a dis-

A LITERARY COMMUNITY .- The Indianapolis Jour eal announces the fact that Mr. McKee, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, has taken the field as a candidate for Representative in opposition to Dobbins, the Bright nominee, and adds:

If there were not so many Democrats in Martin County who cannot read, we should have some nopes of Mr. McKee's election, but Lecompton has full sway where ignorance abounds. When the Democrats of a county, as they of Martin did some time ago, elect a Recorder who cannot write his name, as an expression of their contempt for educated people, they are beyond the reach of light until the schoolmaster has resided among them for a number of years.

REMAKABLE LONGEVITY—We last week recorded the death in Hanover, July 23, of Jonathan Freeman, eq., brother of Peyton R. Freeman, eq., of Fortz-meuth, in the 82d year of his age. The deceased was the second son of the Hon. Jonathan Freeman, somethe second son of the Hon. Jonathan Freeman, some-time a Representative in Congress from this State, who died in 1808, in his 64th year, leaving a widow who survived him 38 years, and eight children, all of adult age at their father's decesse. The above noticed death is the first (except, as is probable, that of the third son, who went to sea in 1809 and has not since been heard from which has occurred in that since been heard from which has occurred in that family since their father's decesse, a period of 22 days less than 50 years; the sum of the ages of the seven being more than 520, and the average over 74 years.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—As the ship Francis B. Cutting was leaving the level at New-Orleans on the evening was leaving the levee at New-Orleans on the evening of the 23d uit, some orimps, who were earned procure seamen for the vessel, put on board two German landsmen, who were intoxicated at the time, as seamen. The next morning, while passing the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, the poor fellows jumped overboard to endeavor to swim to a steamer, which was at anchor, but both were drowned.

A NEW YORK FREE NEGRO TO BE SOLD BY LAW IN A NEW York FREE NEGRO TO RE SOLD BY LAW IN GRORGIA.—William Bodie, f. m. c., belonging in New-York, is advertised in The Brunswick (Gr.) Herald, to be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, by the Sheriff of McIntosh County, for cost, and an at-tempt to inveigle a slave from that county. Bodie is s-sallor on board a New-York craft, loading with lum-ber at Darien. Georgia. He was clearly convicted of his crime, and sentenced by the Mayor of that city.

Currous .- A negro woman belonging to Mr. James Thornton, of Expanhancek county, Va., was committed to jail on Monday last, charged with drowning her child. She confesses the crime, but easy she intended to drown herself also, and jumped into the river with the child in her arms, but floated to the bank.

The Wayne (N. Y.) Democratic Press says that on Sunday night last, in Clyde, four men and two women of had character were discipating in an upper room of a building. During the night an alterestion took place between the men, during which one of the number

MARRIED BY STEAM .- In The Mobile Tribune we find the autour cement of the marriage of Mr. J. Wes-ver and Miss Salle J. Haston, "on the downward train of the Mobile and Onlo Railroad, while under full based on the control of the moder full headway passing through Wayne County, Mis-

Two Rootes Outwirten.—For a year past the Village of Frankton, Marison County, Indiana, has been the scene of various depredations and outraged that have kept the peaceable citizens in aiarm, and compelled them to keep a strict watch upon their property and buildings for fear of fire and robbery. About six months since the store of Quick a Murphy was set on fire and burned to the ground, together with the contents, involving a loss of near \$10,000. Two men named John Ravey and lease Siger were arrested and convicted of the arron but subsequently were granted a new trial. The venue was then changed to another county, and upon a second trial they were acquirited.

to another county, and upon a second that they were acquitted.

Since that time the village has been kept constantly in fear by the commission of petty outrages. Horsestalls were shaved, hogs were sent about the streets with one leg of their ears cut off, and frequently with knives sticking in their sides. Mr. W.n. Reany, and ex detective policeman of this city, consected to undertake their detection. Mr. Reany leid his plans with caution, and procured the services of a young man named John Sneathen, formerly in the employ of the Illinois Central Reilroad, who visited Frankton professedly in search of his brother, and by leading a free and raw, rollucking life for a week or two, got the ill-will of the citizens generally, and as he fell in their esteem he was taken into the good graces of the men whom he had been sent there to exten. He spent his money freely, was up to any little trick which they pre-

esterm he was taken into the good graces of the men whom he had been sent there to exich. He spent his money freely, was up to any little trick which they proposed to engage in, countenanced all their plans.

By getting their confidence, he ascertained that the most of the depredations had been committed by two brothers, by Isaac and Jaa. Sigler, who acknowledged the arsons and several robberies to him, and when they proposed to him to rob the clothing store of Mr. Z. A. Atherton, he readily consented. Wednesdey night last was fixed upon for accomplishing the jeb. In the mean time Detective Reamy dressed for the business, and taking a pair of fin trunks usually carried by peripatetic vender of notions about the country, leaded them with Swain's pills, adhesive plaster, cough drops, accarde ointment, and like commodities for family use, and spent a week in the immediate neighborhood of Franktown, disposing of his medicines and keeping a strict watch upon the progress of affairs, being posted from time to time by his confederate. On Wednesday morning he went into the village and peddled his wares, and made hi neelf familiar with the localities, and the mon he had to deal with. No one suspected him to be other than what he appeared—a peddler of nostrums.

Wednesday night the two Niglers, accompanied by

with the localities, and the men he had to deal with. No one suspected him to be other than what he appeared—a peddler of nostrums.

Wednesday night the two Siglers, accompanied by Sceathen, entered the store of Mr. Atherton, and robbed it of a lot of clothing and some money, principally in silver. The former was taken about a half a mile below the town and buried in a hollowed log. The rext morning, the village was in an uproar in regard to the robbery, and a search was made of suspected parties. Among the first who underwent this process was the detective himself, who soon got an opportunity to take Constable Atchison into another room, and explained to him who he was, and the history of the plan laid to eatch the rogues. Reany then went across to a grocery where the two Siglers and Sneathen were sitting, and exposed his medicines for sale. He was soon fullwed by the Constable, who turned the key in the lock, and remarked, "There are "three men in this room that I am going to the!" The Siglers swore it should not be done, but the Constable commanded the assistance of the peddler, who fastened upon one of them, and removed from his boot-leg a buge bowie knife before he had time to protest or offer much resistance. The two brothers were then tied with ropes, and upon searching them the stolem money was found upon Jim.

[Cincinnati Dally Gazette.]

GREAT HAUL OF BASS AT NEWFORT .- A Newport correspondent writes under date of Thursday: "Seven-ty-six bass, weighing in the aggregate 2,000 pounds, were seined last night, and the seiners say they did not secure a fifth part of the school. I have seen "several of the fish which weighed upward of forty "pounds." They were sold for \$150.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express learns that on Thursday of last week, during the election in Nash County, a difficulty occurred, which resulted in a man ramed Perry killing another named Braatly, after which a friend of Brantly slew Perry.

Gold.—Gold has been found about 80 miles up the Chaudiere River. The discoverer, having none of the usual appliances for obtaining it, got at the rate of a dellar's worth per hour. The metal is very pure. [Canala Exchange.]

At Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a young lady and her sister were out walking a few days since, when they were met by a negro who assaulted the young lady and committed a rape upon her. He was pursued, caught, put in jail, and hung by the citizens the next day.

MARINE AFFAIRS. The Charlestown Navy-Yard at the present time exhibits a very busy aspect. The steam-frigste Roaroke is nearly ready for sea, and on Tuesday or Wednesday will receive on board the officers and crew of the Colorato, now lying in the stream, which will be hauled up to the yard to admit of the transfer. The gurs of the Roaroke are all on board. She carried the stream of the stream ties 40 in all—16 8 inch guns on the spar-deck, and 24 9 inch guns on the gun-deck—exclusive of the two momense 10-inch gurs on the spar-deck, bows Her eagit e is a very magnificent machine, and in some respects differs from that of the Merrimac. Mr. Lawton of Chelsea is chief engineer, which position he held on the Colorado. The Constellation is now at the what, and in the hands of the shoremen, who will immediately dismantle her. She will succeed the Levant, which is now in the dock. She is a very superior ship; was originally a frigate, but since she was razeed ranks as a cloop of war. Her masts are to be shortened before she goes to see again.

since she was razeed ranks as a sloop-of-war. Her masts are to be shortened before she goes to see again. The Hartford steam-sloop, is now nearly completed. She employs 100 carpenters and 75 laborers, exclasive of caulkers. She is very finely modeled, and must prove an excellent sailer. Her length between uprights is 222 feet 6 inches, breadth between mouldings 44 feet Sinches, depth to gun-deck 20 feet 8 inches, and her capacity at 16 feet draught 2,700 13-1000 tune. She will not be launched until the one is completed in the lower house, the keel of which was only laid last Saturday, but has already twenty-five sturdy ribs planted, to prove the application of Mr. Delano, the constructor, and Mr. Simmons, the master carpenter, who are determined that there shall be no delay in her completion. She is to be only 900 tune, and ranks merely as a "gunboat," as wethink the bill for her construction reade. She has had no name assigned her, but it has been suggested that she be called Marbiehead. The immense machine shop and foundery, overing an area of three acres, are grogressing rapidly. Much of the machinery for turning and plaining iron is already in the building. This machinery is very powerful, and will admit of the performance of all the work now performed elsewhere. The foundery will be devoted to the casting of cannon and all the work required for naval purposes. Ground has been broken for the artenion of the dry dock sixty feet, the increasing length of our national vessels requiring such arrangement. Commodore Stringham has command of the yard, and be is ever active in promoting the business, while his affibility and kindness win him the respect and regard of all who are under his charge. There are about 1,550 men employed in the yard, and things there rever appeared to better advantage.

From The Charleston Notes, August 13.

Ext West, August 10, 1838.

By the arrival of the British schooner Fanny, Demerit, we learn that there are two barks ashore on Carysfort Reef, near Carysfort Light-House; one he supposed to be a foreign and the other an American years!

The wreaken, wastelly from this place have

versel. The wreckers' vessels from this place have all gone up to their assistance.

By the arrival of the wrecking schooner Dudley, Capt. Johnson, since the above was written, we learn that the two barks reported ashore near Carysfort. Real light are the Revisionia Burgess, Snow, master.

that the two barks reported ashors near Carystor; Reef light are the Berjamin Burgess, Snow, master, with a cargo of sugar, from Clenfuegos, bound to Boston, and the British bark Walton, Snaw, master, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, England, with 1,699

boxes sugar.

Capt. Shaw came down passenger in the Dudley.

Capt. Shaw came down passenger in the Dudley.

He reports the two banks off and on their way down in

charge of the wreckers. He says that whom he made

Carry-foot Reef Light the similarity between it and the

Gun Key Light was so great that he mistook it for

the latter. He reports his vessel tight and has an

determined what course he will adopt as to the settle
ment of the salvage. The District Judge being ab
sent, and not expected to return until next monta, the

presumption is that these cases will be settled by arpresamption is that these cases will be settled by ar-hitration.

The American bank Berjamin Burgees passed close The American bark Berjamin Burgees passed close to him at about 2 o'cicck a. m. Frizay, and some one on board hailed him, saking "what light he made "that, which was distant from them about twelve "miles" (not six as previously reported), when he replied that "he took it for the Gan Key light," the person hailing remarking, "so I thought." Before the wreckers could extricate this vessel they were compelled to take out 183 boxes of sugar.

The bark Benjamin Burgees arraved last evening. I learn that she leaks considerably and will have to undergo repairs before proceeding further. Hefore the wreckers could get her off the reof, they is aloned one of their vessels, the schooner Wye, of 80 or 50 tons burden, and at high the on Saurdry successed in hauling her clear off. Capt. Show has soid to Mesers. Perker & Clark a portion of the colton saved from the ship.